

## RISE PETER FALLS DEATH

Tumbles Down Three Stories to the Ground.

### ALL HIS BONES ARE BROKEN

Ladder Shifted as He Leaned Over and He Lost His Footing.

Working on a ladder at 633 A street northeast, John Clements, a painter, fifty-six years old, missed his footing, plunged down three stories to the ground, and was instantly killed about 9 o'clock this morning.

His body was found in an areaway under the window a moment later. Almost every bone in his body was broken.

Coroner Nevitt gave a certificate of death by accident, after a thorough investigation.

Clements, who had been painting a row of houses on A street for the past several days, went this morning to the job in a silver car. A man who saw him fixing the ladder noticed his condition, accosted him and said: "Friend, if I were you I wouldn't go up on that ladder. Suppose you lie down and rest a while."

Staggered Up Ladder.

The painter would not heed. With paint brush stuck in his pocket and a bucket of paint in his right hand, Clements staggered up the ladder. After going up five or six rounds he stopped for a few seconds and then went a little farther. He was a trifle unsteady, and the ladder wobbled from side to side.

Several times he stopped to rest or get his balance, and then proceeded to the third floor window. There he stopped and hung his bucket of paint on a round of the ladder for three seconds.

He looked to the ground, drew forth his paint brush and waved it wildly in the air. Clements then grasped the handle of the brush and tried to dip it into the bucket. The swaying of the ladder caused the bucket to swing and, as Clements tried to reach it, the top of the ladder slipped along the roof edge. The bucket fell, and Clements thought he was falling, and lifted one foot to descend.

Toppled From Ladder.

The suddenness with which his foot went down, threw him off his balance. He toppled from the ladder. His body turned over and over three or four times, and he finally landed in the areaway on his head.

His hands were extended, as if to save himself. This was responsible for both arms being broken.

Clements also received a compound fracture of the skull, both legs were broken, and five ribs were fractured. The rugged edges punctured both lungs, causing hemorrhages.

An ambulance was summoned and Clements was taken to the Casualty Hospital.

## ITALIAN SEA FIGHTER WINS MANY VISITORS

Commander of District Naval Militia to Pay an Official Call.

The Italian cruiser Dogali, which has been anchored off Alexandria for several days, but which is now at anchor opposite the Washington Barracks, was the center of attraction in Southwest Washington yesterday.

All day people visited the river front to get a sight of the ship, and hundreds went aboard between the hours of 3 and 7 in the afternoon and inspected the rigging and guns. Almost continuously during these hours small boats plied back and forth between the shore and the vessel, carrying visitors to her decks.

All the small craft along the water front was put into service.

Among the visitors the Italian element was most in evidence, and it was estimated that a majority of the Italian population of the city was on the river yesterday, although many of the sailors who got short leave were visiting. Italian women, however, wished to spend their off duty time in amusement, and quite a number went to Chevy Chase lake and Cabin John bridge.

It is probable the vessel will sail for New York next Wednesday. The officers and midshipmen expressed their appreciation of the cordial treatment accorded them in Washington, and all said they were looking forward with regret to the day they would have to leave.

Commander S. W. Stratton, commanding the naval militia vessel Puritan, will make an official visit to Capt. Chevalier Ronca, commanding the Dogali, this afternoon. Official visits were exchanged between Captain Ronca and Admiral Higginson, commanding the Washington Navy Yard, while the Dogali was anchored off Alexandria.

## LOOMIS SAVES A LAD FROM DEATH IN WATER

Quick and heroic work on the part of Myrtle C. Loomis, 461 N street southwest, is all that saved Clarence Staples, twelve years old, 301 N street southwest, from drowning, about 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The lad was playing on the wharf of the light house tender Maple with several companions. They were playing chasings. One of the boys tried to catch Staples and in dodging out of the way he got too close to the end to save himself. He tumbled into the water which is about fifteen or twenty feet deep. Although he is a good swimmer, the heavy clothes weighed him down and pulled him under the surface.

Loomis heard the screams of the Staples boy and the cry of "boy overboard." He rushed down Water street to the wharf. He threw off his coat and plunged into the water, lifted out the youth.

Thrown Out of Buggy.

Frightened at a passing automobile, the horse started to buck, in which James H. Curtin, fifty-four years old, of Harrison street, Anacostia, was riding, ran away on the Bowen Road, near Benning, yesterday afternoon, about 6:30 o'clock.

After dashing along the road for several hundred yards the horse threw the vehicle against a telegraph wire pole and the driver was hurled to the ground. The buggy was greatly damaged, and Mr. Curtin was severely injured. He was conveyed to his home in the patrol wagon of the Anacostia precinct.

The runaway horse was caught about a mile from the scene of the overturning of the buggy.

## Naval Yard Employees Struggle for Holiday

Although Some Were Disciplined for Quitting Work the Mechanics Trust Secretary Bonaparte to Give Them Half-Holiday.

Captain Pendleton, commander of the Naval Yard and superintendent of the naval gun factory, this morning disciplined the employees at the yard who took the half holiday on Saturday afternoon by laying them off today for an additional half-day without pay.

The commandant says but eighty-three men left the yard on Saturday without authority, but it is claimed among the employees that several hundred went out, thinking that the order in issue last year granting the same privilege to the Navy Yard employees was given to the departmental employees as well in effect.

It is understood that President Roosevelt informed the committee from the Machinists' Union several days ago that he would take no action upon their request for a half holiday, unless it was first approved by the Navy Department.

Officials Disapprove.

One of the officers of the machinists' union and a member of the half-holiday committee, said to a Times reporter this morning that Acting Secretary Darling had disapproved of their request and that consequently their anticipations of the Saturday afternoon off were not very bright.

However, the question will again be brought before Secretary Bonaparte, as he believes the question has not been fairly considered.

James O'Connell, international president of the machinists' union, has made an appointment with the Secretary of the Navy for next Wednesday, when he will in detail explain the position of the

employees at the yard in reference to the half-holiday.

Mr. O'Connell was not in his office this morning, but one of the members of the committee to wait upon the Secretary, stated that they could not understand why the discrimination would be made this year in not conceding to the yard employees the same privilege as accorded to the other Federal employees.

Too Much Work.

Captain Pendleton intimated that he was not in favor of granting the men this concession, as he claimed that the work of the yard was in such shape that he could ill afford to practically tie up work for a day each week during the months of July, August and September. The officers of the Machinists' Union claim pressure is being brought to bear upon the department by outside friends who have been trying to disrupt organized labor among the yard employees, and they as much as intimated that Captain Pendleton was not a friend of unionism, which provokes a stinging rebuff from the department to cure this concession from the department.

Settlement by Saturday.

Owing to the death of Secretary Hay, it is expected that the appointment with the Secretary of the Navy will be deferred until a later date, much later in the week. It is understood among the employees that efforts will be made to settle the question before next Saturday.

A number of the men of the night shift left the yard at 10 o'clock Saturday night, and in their cases the commandant has not as yet taken action, though he admitted he would administer the same reprimand as was given to the men who went out at noon.

## PEACE ENVOYS CALLED TO WAR

Fully Empowered to Negotiate a Treaty.

## ONE RUSSIAN HATES JAPAN

Plenipotentiaries Will Meet in Washington and Go to Atlantic Seaboard. Visit to President.

Announcement is made of the envoys chosen to represent Russia at the peace negotiations in Washington.

Russia's are M. Muraviev, ambassador to Italy, former minister of justice, and former secretary of state to the Emperor, and Baron Rosen, ambassador to the United States, and former minister to Japan.

Japan's are Baron Komura, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Takahira, Japanese minister to Washington.

Selection by Russia and Japan of their peace commissioners marks the final step in the preliminary negotiations, and the complete success of the President's efforts to bring the two nations together.

The official announcement is made that these envoys are fully empowered to conclude a peace treaty, to negotiate and ratify a treaty of peace, to conclude and ratify a treaty of peace, to conclude and ratify a treaty of peace.

The time of the meeting will be early in August. Every effort will be made to have it as near the 1st of August as possible. The envoys are expected to come to Washington and organize, and will then go to some place on the Atlantic seaboard. They will pay a formal visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and will go to that point on the coast of Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Muraviev, the head of the Russian commission, occupies a position in his own government little less responsible and influential than that of Baron Komura in Japan. Baron Rosen and Mr. Takahira, the present Japanese minister of foreign affairs, are diplomats of the very highest standing.

Some surprise is expressed at the selection of M. Muraviev, as he is known to be bitterly hostile to Japan and to despise the Japanese. He was one of the board of arbitration which settled at The Hague the question of the Russo-Japanese war. The decision was rendered just after the opening of hostilities between Japan and Russia.

Hated for Japan.

Muraviev, in expressing his conclusions about the way of his way to show both his contempt and hatred of the Japanese. He wrote:

"This arbitration which began the peace, ends amidst sinister acts of war, which are terrible obstacles in the path of light and progress. Russia was compelled to accept a war which legitimized defense of honor and liberty was defense of the just Providence which rules over battles will distinguish between the right and unfounded pretensions. At the end of this war between a European nation and an Asiatic people the right will shine out afresh."

Muraviev also expressed privately the opinion that civilization would not permit a yellow race to gain the upper hand in a conflict with white men. As this was the prevailing tone of Russian comment at the beginning of the war, Muraviev is probably not much of a bit against the Japanese than any other of the Russian statesmen.

His personal feelings in the matter are not, therefore, likely to render an agreement any the less probable, especially as the Russians are now in a position where they must accept peace as a necessity.

In Baron Komura and Minister Takahira Japan selected two of its most enlightened among the public men of that nation. Both are familiar with the views and sentiment of Europe and America with respect to peace and international justice.

Baron Komura was for several years the Japanese minister to this country, relinquishing his position in 1900 to accept the higher office of minister of foreign affairs.

Another Tobacco Cure.

GREENFIELD, Ind., July 2.—Edward S. Hill, rural mail carrier, was converted two weeks ago at the holiness meeting here. He was an inveterate user of tobacco, both chewing and smoking, but he now declares that all desire for the weed has been removed.

## WARDAMAN AGAIN RAPS ROOSEVELT

Mississippi's Governor Satirical Over Colored Man.

## ONE RUSSIAN HATES JAPAN

Plenipotentiaries Will Meet in Washington and Go to Atlantic Seaboard. Visit to President.

Announcement is made of the envoys chosen to represent Russia at the peace negotiations in Washington.

Russia's are M. Muraviev, ambassador to Italy, former minister of justice, and former secretary of state to the Emperor, and Baron Rosen, ambassador to the United States, and former minister to Japan.

Japan's are Baron Komura, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Takahira, Japanese minister to Washington.

Selection by Russia and Japan of their peace commissioners marks the final step in the preliminary negotiations, and the complete success of the President's efforts to bring the two nations together.

The official announcement is made that these envoys are fully empowered to conclude a peace treaty, to negotiate and ratify a treaty of peace, to conclude and ratify a treaty of peace, to conclude and ratify a treaty of peace.

The time of the meeting will be early in August. Every effort will be made to have it as near the 1st of August as possible. The envoys are expected to come to Washington and organize, and will then go to some place on the Atlantic seaboard. They will pay a formal visit to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and will go to that point on the coast of Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Muraviev, the head of the Russian commission, occupies a position in his own government little less responsible and influential than that of Baron Komura in Japan. Baron Rosen and Mr. Takahira, the present Japanese minister of foreign affairs, are diplomats of the very highest standing.

Some surprise is expressed at the selection of M. Muraviev, as he is known to be bitterly hostile to Japan and to despise the Japanese. He was one of the board of arbitration which settled at The Hague the question of the Russo-Japanese war. The decision was rendered just after the opening of hostilities between Japan and Russia.

Hated for Japan.

Muraviev, in expressing his conclusions about the way of his way to show both his contempt and hatred of the Japanese. He wrote:

"This arbitration which began the peace, ends amidst sinister acts of war, which are terrible obstacles in the path of light and progress. Russia was compelled to accept a war which legitimized defense of honor and liberty was defense of the just Providence which rules over battles will distinguish between the right and unfounded pretensions. At the end of this war between a European nation and an Asiatic people the right will shine out afresh."

Muraviev also expressed privately the opinion that civilization would not permit a yellow race to gain the upper hand in a conflict with white men. As this was the prevailing tone of Russian comment at the beginning of the war, Muraviev is probably not much of a bit against the Japanese than any other of the Russian statesmen.

His personal feelings in the matter are not, therefore, likely to render an agreement any the less probable, especially as the Russians are now in a position where they must accept peace as a necessity.

In Baron Komura and Minister Takahira Japan selected two of its most enlightened among the public men of that nation. Both are familiar with the views and sentiment of Europe and America with respect to peace and international justice.

Baron Komura was for several years the Japanese minister to this country, relinquishing his position in 1900 to accept the higher office of minister of foreign affairs.

Another Tobacco Cure.

GREENFIELD, Ind., July 2.—Edward S. Hill, rural mail carrier, was converted two weeks ago at the holiness meeting here. He was an inveterate user of tobacco, both chewing and smoking, but he now declares that all desire for the weed has been removed.

## BATTLESHIP BODIES

Two New Battleships Are Nearly Completed.

### MISSISSIPPI AND IDAHO

Have Least Displacement of Big Fighting Ships, But Heavy Work Is Expected of Them.

One of Secretary Bonaparte's first acts in connection with the rebuilding of the American navy will be to name a date for the launching of the new battleships Mississippi and Idaho. Both these new war vessels are in an advanced stage of construction at the Cramp shipyards at Philadelphia, and plans are now in process of formulation for sliding them down the ways.

No definite dates have yet been set, but it is expected that the Mississippi will be the first to leave the ways, as the work of building has been pushed a little faster on this ship than on the Idaho. According to custom, Senators of the States for which the battleships are named will choose some fortunate daughters of the States to do the christening honors.

Smallest Displacement.

Special interest attaches to these embryo battleships, since they carry the smallest displacement of any United States battleship now being built. Their displacement is but 13,000 tons each, while all the later battleships, including the Vermont, Kansas, and Minnesota, now building in other shipyards, have a displacement of 16,000 tons.

An appropriation for five battleships was made by Congress in March, 1903, and although the House favored making an appropriation for five ships of 17,000 tons displacement, the Senate, by a vote of 54 to 41, favored the building of smaller ships for the navy, contending that the smaller ships are more economical in the matter of a greater amount of service than large ships in small numbers, and would stand very much longer in time of war as the larger ships.

Warlike Equipment.

Indisputably these two vessels, when finished, will be equal to many battleships of 16,000 tons displacement, and no vessel of the same displacement in any navy of the nations carries equally heavy batteries. Their main batteries will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in two turrets; eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, behind armor, and two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes; also these secondary batteries: Twelve 3-inch, six 2-pounders, two 1-pounder automatics, two field pieces, two machine guns and six automatics.

Alike in every measurement and detail, the Mississippi and Idaho will be 282 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 10 feet draft. The length over all will be 282 feet, with an extreme beam of 35 feet. The speed they are required to make is seventeen knots. The ships will be equipped with triple expansion twin screws of 10,000 indicated horsepower.

Electric water-tube boilers, set in water-tight compartments. Except for the wireless and steering gear, practically all the other machinery will be run by electricity. Wireless telegraphy apparatus will be installed, and the Mississippi will be the first of the new battleships to be equipped with the latest standard of requirement for modern warships. There will be four funnels, and the ships will be fitted in the most up-to-date manner, with special attention being given to the impact of the heaviest projectiles.

Contracts Made By Board of Charities

Reforms Embodied in Agreements With District Institutions for Care of Dependents.

The Board of Charities reported to Commissioner Macfarland today the contracts which it has made with the different charitable and reformatory institutions for the care of the District dependents.

The Board of Charities and the Commissioners have advocated for the better protection of the District interests, and the better care of the District dependents.

Incidentally, these reforms produce not only greater efficiency, but greater economy, and will save the District a considerable sum of money.

The contracts are as follows:

Reformatory School for Boys—For care and maintenance of boys committed by courts of District of Columbia, \$10 per week for each boy, the whole amount paid not to exceed \$20,000.

Freedman's Hospital—For care and treatment of adults, \$10 per day; children under twelve years, 60 cents per day; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$25,000.

Columbia Hospital for Women—For care and treatment of women, \$120 per day; babies born in institution, 40 cents per day; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$15,000.

Children's Hospital—For care and treatment of children, 60 cents per day; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$15,000.

National Homeopathic Hospital—For care and treatment of adults, \$10 per day; for children, 60 cents per day; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$25,000.

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital—For care and treatment of cases admitted to wards, \$120 per day; for emergency cases not admitted to wards, 60 cents each; for prescriptions, 10 cents each; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$10,000.

Garfield Dispensary and Casualty Hospital—For care and treatment of cases admitted to wards, \$120 per day; for emergency cases not admitted to wards, 60 cents each; for prescriptions, 10 cents each; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$25,000.

Garfield Memorial Hospital—For care and treatment of adults, \$10 per day; babies born in institution, 40 cents per day; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$15,000.

The National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children—For care and maintenance of children, \$2 per week; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$9,500.

Washington Hospital for Foundlings—For care and maintenance of children, 50 cents per day; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$6,000.

St. Ann's Infant Asylum—For care and maintenance of children, 50 cents per day; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$6,000.

## Mormons Organize Plot To Grab Reservation

Boldly Announce They Have a Land Office Connection That Insures Success—Gentiles Get Together to Fight.

### SALT LAKE, Utah, July 2.—Gentiles

who desire to get good homes on the Utah Indian reservation, to be opened September, will be offered special inducements to take part in the drawing for lands on the reservation by an organization of non-Mormons formed for the purpose of defeating a Mormon Church scheme to seize all the desirable sites in the reservation.

A letter has been sent out under the direction of the first presidency to the lesser officials of the church instructing them to organize all the young Mormons in the various wards for the purpose of getting hold of the reservation before the Gentiles come in.

Selected Lands.

One sentence of the letter reads: "We are acquainting ourselves with tracts of land which we feel are most desirable for settlement, and which, through Land Office connections being formed by us, can be chosen by those who may be in touch with us."

The publication of a copy of this letter here has aroused the Gentiles, who are preparing to open an information bureau and begin a regular colonization propaganda in opposition to the Mormon plan.

President Roosevelt will be asked to issue instructions that will make difficult the carrying out of the Mormon plot, while the non-Mormons will endeavor to induce Gentiles to take in the drawing.

Good Farm Land.

The reservation contains about 2,500,000 acres, most of it good agricultural land, and the remainder rich in coal, iron, asphaltum, gold, silver, lead, and copper. It would easily support a population of 100,000 persons. The addition of 50,000 non-Mormons to Utah's population would be sufficient to wrest the State from the control of the Mormon Church, so that Gentiles would be enabled to compete with Mormons in business on equal terms, which is not at present the case.

According to present arrangements the drawing for lands in the reservation will take place at the Vernal land office, recently established through the efforts of Senator Smoot. This land office is a long distance from the railroad and difficult of access. It is believed to have been thus located in furtherance of the Mormon scheme to keep Gentiles out.

Under Mormon Control.

Don B. Colton, a Mormon, is receiver, and Charles Demosky, a non-Mormon, is register. Though nominally a Gentile, Demosky is fully under the control of the Mormon Church. He comes from Smoot's home town of Provo, and is one of the apostle Senator's adherents. Demosky and Colton are the "land office connections" referred to in the Mormon letter.

The officials of the Western Federation of Miners have taken the matter up with the Federal government, and the Mormon Church is an unwilling foe to organized labor and in part by a desire to get their members established in a rich mining field.

Citizens of Grand Junction, Col., are trying to persuade President Roosevelt to order the drawing to be held at Grand Junction in order to obstruct the Mormons in the scheme.

France's belief is that the German Kaiser will be the personality which will be to blame for much of the troubles which now face Europe. A well-known member of the chamber of deputies who keeps thoroughly in touch with foreign affairs said to me today: "While Russia and Japan fill a great measure of the world's interest, they are by no means alone in the matter of fastening serious difficulties. There is hardly a European power which has not questions to solve which may easily lead to war and bloodshed."

Russia's Troubles.

Besides her crushing defeat by Japan, Russia is faced by internal conditions much more threatening than those which prevailed in France a few years before the French revolution had reached the successful climax. The country only awaits the appearance of a Danton or Robespierre to throw off the autocracy and to begin a new life.

"No student of history can doubt that the leaders will come. The conditions are right for their development. Autocracy is doomed in Russia, and in all probability the Romanoff dynasty has given its last monarch to Russia.

"It is not unlikely that the parallel of the French revolution and a Russian Napoleon develop to make further change in the map of the world."

Japan in Asia.

"Japan's victory is to have as great an influence in the future of Asia as Russia's defeat is to serve in Europe. Already the mighty Chinese empire shows signs of awakening, and it will not be long before she has a mighty modern army and navy, which in conjunction with that of Japan will absorb

maintenance of children, \$2 per week; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$1,500.

German Orphan Asylum—For care and maintenance of children, \$2 per week; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$1,500.

Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Home—For care and maintenance of women, \$3 per week; of children \$2 per week; the whole amount paid not to exceed \$2,000.

IN COLONEL'S TOWN Things Happen.

From the home of the famous "Keyhole" Kearsyarth of Cartersville, "away down South, comes an enthusiastic letter about Postum.

"I was in very delicate health, suffering from indigestion and a nervous trouble so severe that I could hardly sleep. The doctor ordered me to discontinue the use of the old kind of coffee, which was like poison to me, producing such extreme nervousness that I could not control myself. But such was my love for it that I could not get my own consent to give it up for some time, and I continued to suffer. Till my father one day brought home a package of Postum Food Coffee.

"I had the new food drink carefully prepared according to directions, and gave it a fair trial. It proved to have a most healthful and healthy, whole some and delightful drink. To my taste the addition of cream greatly improves it."

"My health began to improve as soon as the drug effect of the old coffee was removed and the Postum Coffee had time to make its influence felt. My nervous troubles were speedily relieved and the sleep which the old coffee drove from my pillow always came to soothe and strengthen me after I had drunk Postum in a very short time I began to sleep better than I had for years before. I have now used Postum Coffee for several years and like it better and better. It is an unspeakable joy to be relieved of the old distress and sickness I have been given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. "I had the little book, 'The Road to Wellville,' in each pkg.

Summary Vengeance Evaded by Colored Men.

Repetition of Wilmington Lynching Would Have Followed Finding of Men.

KENTON, Del., July 3.—The posse of twelve heavily armed men which left here in search of the two colored men who shot down Magistrate Frank A. Johns and Constable William Wallace while resisting arrest, has returned without finding them.

As the offenders had about two hours' start on the posse they made good their escape. Sheriff Baker and the two State detectives are still working on the case, but they have no clues to the whereabouts of the fugitives.

Escape Saved Lives.

It is this fact alone that prevented a repetition of the burning of White at Wilmington, or perhaps something worse. The citizens composing the searching party were determined on avenging Johns and Wallace. They would have stopped at nothing had the colored men been found. As M. W. Bailey, the general storekeeper here and leader of the posse, remarked:

"If we had found them there would not have been any use for Delaware laws. The only thing the State would have had to do would be to hang them."

The attempt made to kill the two officials brought race prejudice to a fever heat. At first reports it was said that Wallace had been killed, and after the night through and this only served to enrage the populace.

Wallace Is Better.

Bailey, who headed the posse, telephoned the description of the men to surrounding towns and began preparations for what a friend of his called a necktie party. As soon as the news of the shooting was brought to town twelve athletic men were picked out, and after being armed set out in two big wagons.

They headed for the Pryor house at Blanco, where the crime was committed, and there they set up the scent. The fugitives could be tracked through the heavy underbrush, and for three miles toward the Maryland line their tracks were followed. From this point the trail led down to a small stream, where it was lost.

The posse divided at this point. Half of them followed the stream in one direction and half in the other.

After a fruitless search along the stream the two bands went about dusk to look for the fugitives. No tracks had been found or clues upon which to work, but not disheartened, the posse decided to spend the night searching the woods. They returned to town.

Wallace's condition is somewhat better; he is not so dangerously wounded as was thought, although there is fear of blood-poisoning setting in. His body from his waist to his feet is covered with buckshot holes, and he has received five shots having penetrated the flesh.

Johns was struck by stray bullets, one entering under each eye, but doing no serious damage than breaking his glasses and penetrating his right arm. Johns says they went to arrest the two men, who are Howard Honey and Philip Shepard, a neighbor of the farm near Blanco. He said:

"As we approached and told Shepard we had a warrant for his arrest, he opened fire on us. The constable and I emptied our revolvers, and having no more ammunition, were compelled to run. It was then that Shepard fired a double-barreled shotgun on us."

England's Part.

"England, besides being involved in the Moroccan affair, is confronted by grave difficulties from South Africa, while her great dependencies, Australia and Canada, are drifting away from the mother country, and her tenure in the Indian territory is more or less threatened by the yellow peril."

"Grave possibilities of danger still lurk in the relations between Norway and Sweden, and Austria and Hungary are ready to fly at each other's throats at any moment, and no one doubts that on the 24th of France is a charge which cannot be much longer delayed, the two kingdoms will fly apart, and that, in all human probability, civil war will result."

Balkans a Menace.

"The Balkans are in ferment, and the Sultan of Turkey realizes the grave danger of being at last driven out of Europe, and is making his preparations to fight the inevitable with all the desperate valor of which the Turks have shown themselves so capable since the days of old."

"The Turkish power, which comes from his recognition as Khalif, of the Mohammedan faith, and the success of the Arab revolt in Yemen, and there is a strong possibility that Arab rebels will soon be in possession of Mecca, the holy city of Mohammed."

The brief review of the conditions now existing throughout the world proves the truth of the assertion that not since the days of Napoleon have conditions been so ripe for a general upheaval."

Wilson's Line of Talk Is Quite Ferocious

Nabbed in the Act of Buying a Revolver After Emitting Dire Threat.

"If I see him I'll let daylight through him, as sure as you're born," so said Harrison Wilson, colored, as he came downtown on a street car this morning.

Wilson was talking to a friend who said: "That's the only thing to do, bud. You can get a nice gun on D street for \$24."

Wilson said he would get the revolver and got off the car to go to a D street store.

Robert Barr, an employee in the District building, overheard the conversation. Wilson and his friend talked as though they were in earnest, and Mr. Barr hastened to Detectives Boardman's, where he informed Captain Boardman of the occurrence. Mr. Barr said the man contemplated purchasing the revolver from a colored man who was with a red and white polka dot band. He gave a minute description of the man, and the detectives set out to look for him.